

**JEALOUSY REFLECTED AT HENRIK IBSEN'S *HEDDA GABLER* PLAY
(1890): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**



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APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

Nur'aini Dyah Tri Utami. A 320110004. **JEALOUSY REFLECTED AT HENRIK IBSEN'S *HEDDA GABLER* PLAY (1890): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**. RESEARCH PAPER. SURAKARTA: SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2015.

The research is proposed to analyze the jealousy of Hedda Gabler in Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* by Individual Psychological Approach. The research sets two objectives: the first is to analyze the play in term of structural elements, and the second is to analyze the play based on the Individual Psychological Perspective.

This study is qualitative study using the play of Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* as the object of the study. There are two kinds of data source: primary and secondary. The primary data source is the script of the play Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* and the secondary data source is the other sources related to the analysis such as the author's biography, essay, and other literary work, which are related to this study. The method of collecting data in the research is library research. In analyzing the data, the writer employs descriptive analysis. The result of the study shows the following conclusion. Based on Individual Psychological Approach, the *Hedda Gabler* play shows the jealousy that happened in Hedda as the major character in this play.

Keywords: Jealousy, Hedda Gabler, Individual Psychological Approach.

A. Introduction

In this life, every people has experienced jealousy. Jealousy is a natural nature that happens in every person. Jealousy is like other emotion that doesn't come from nowhere, so jealousy is not something that we can control, because it happens naturally, but jealousy is an emotion that happens to every person. Jealousy is a complex emotion that encompasses many different kinds of feelings, such as insecurity, fear, and anxiety over an anticipated loss of something that people value, such as a relationship, friendship, or love. Sometimes jealousy consists of a combination of emotions like anger and sadness. Jealousy be viewed as a deviant state of mood that is elevated when a relationship that is considered important is actually destroyed or is at risk, and is characterized by feelings of anger, unhappiness, and fear (DeSteno & Salovey, 1996: 921).

Each person has different expression when they feel jealousy, sometimes they will do impingement in bad or good ways. People will solve their jealousy to negative or positive ways. Jealousy can be positive or normal in some situation, such as in work environment where the workers are spurred to strive for better positions. Jealousy can make people do unexpected action, such as violence, crime, or any other action that may damage another person.

The negative jealousy shows in the main character of *Hedda Gabler* play, Hedda as the main character shows her jealousy expression that may damage another person. *Hedda Gabler* written by Henrik Ibsen. He was born in 20 March 1828, and dead in 23 May 1906. All through his childhood, Ibsen had been doomed and depressive that can easily be seen in his work which is as much a reflection of his own life. Even in most plays he had named his characters after his family and acquaintances like in his most surreal drama, *Rosmersholm* (1886). In 1850 he moved to Christiania (now Oslo) for the sake of getting admission into University of Christiania but couldn't pass all the entrance exams.

Then, in 1858 Ibsen returned to Christiania to work as creative director at a local Norwegian theatre.

Henrik Ibsen is a Norwegian playwright writing in the last half of the 19th century, Ibsen is known as "The Father of Modern Drama." He has written many dramas, such as *A Doll's House* (1879), *Public Enemy* (1882), *Ghosts* (1881), *The Lady from the Sea* (1888) and etc. Henrik Ibsen is kind of a big deal after William Shakespeare, he is the most widely produced dramatist in history. One of her plays is *Hedda Gabler*. It was published in Copenhagen on December 16, 1890. *Hedda Gabler* tells about a beautiful woman her name is Hedda Gabler. Hedda Gabler is the daughter of a general Gabler. She married with a historical researcher named Jorgen Tesman husband.

Jorgen Tesman has two aunts, they are aunt Jule and aunt Rina, they brought up of Jorgen Tesman. After Hedda married with Jorgen, her name was changed into Hedda Tesman. They had honeymoon during six months, her husband spent time in the library doing research for a history for a book that will be published. Hedda was unhappy and tired with her marriage.

Hedda had a friend, her named was Mrs.Elvsted. They attended the same school, but Hedda was elder than Elvsted. Mrs.Elvsted was frightened with Hedda when they schooled, because Hedda often pulled her hair when they met on the stairs. Since childhood child Hedda called Mrs.Elvsted as Thea. Mrs.Elvsted was husband of sheriff who was 20 years older than him. Formerly, she was a tutor of sheriff's children, but after the sheriff's wife died, she also took care of the household and eventually she became the wife of sheriff. But after five years old of their marriage, finally she left her husband.

In Jorgen Tesman's villa, Hedda and Mrs.Elvsted conversed together in the living room, and Jorgen Tesman was writing a letter to Mr. Lovborg in another room. Mrs.elvsted visited Hedda to tell him if Lovborg was back in town. Lovborg was friend of Tesman, they had the same profession as a historical researcher. In the past Lovborg was former of Hedda and he was

alcohol addict, but after having a relationship with Mrs. Elvsted, he can stop his old habits, besides that, Mrs. Elvsted also helped Lovborg to finish his book.

Lovborg visited Jorgen Tesman's villa, he showed his new book to Jorgen Tesman. At that moment Mr. Judge Brack, who was a friend of Jorgen Tesman invited them to come to his house for a party to be held on the evening, Brack told Lovborg if he can to carrying his manuscript and read it to Jorgen Tesman. However, at first Lovborg rejected the offer, and Hedda said that Lovborg didn't want to come to the party, he could have dinner with him and Mrs. Elvsted in her house. But finally, Lovborg accepted the Brack's offer.

Jorgen Tesman, Judge Brack, and Lovborg were partying together, and finally Ejlert Lovborg drank a lot and drunk. Ejlert Lovborg went to home with Jorgen Tesman, at that time Lovborg did not aware that his new book fell, when he went to home. But Jorgen Tesman found the book and brought it at home. When he got home, Jorgen Tesman told to Hedda that Lovborg's book fell and he would soon return, while Jorgen will return the book, Hedda submitted a letter from Aunt Julie and the letter contained if aunt Rina in critical condition, In a hurry, he visited his aunt and leaved the Lovborg's book in small bench and Hedda saved that book in drawer.

A few later, Judge Brack came, he told to Hedda if Lovborg involved in mass brawl between men and women. Lovborg accused those women had been robbed of his book; he also hit the head of a police and ripped his jacket, and now he was dealt with the trial.

Lovborg came to Jorgen Tesmans's villa to meet Mrs. Elvsted. Lovborg lied to Elvsted, if his book had torn and scattered in the estuary. That information made Elvsted disappointed with him and immediately she left from Jorgen's villa. After Mrs. Elvsted left, Lovborg told the truth to Hedda, if his book was lost. Because that, Lovborg so desperated. Before Lovborg left him, Hedda closed and gave him a pistol, and said that he should use the gun. After Lovborg left, Hedda burned the book because she jealous between Elvsted and Lovborg.

Eilert Lovborg died, because her chest was shot gun in Diana's living room. Judge Brack known about it, and immediately he told it to Hedda, Jorgen and Elvsted. In the place of Lovborg death, found a Hedda's gun. Brack knows about that and he threatens Hedda, if he would not said about that with other, if she wants to relationship with him. In another place, Jorgen Tesman and Elvsted tried to reconstruct the Lovborg's book again, they reconstruct Lovborg's book used Mrs. Elvsted's notes of the manuscript that she and Lovborg wrote.

At the end of the story, in behind certain, Hedda plays piano with a loud voice and suddenly the gunshots heard in behind the curtain. Jorgen opened the curtains, and found Hedda dead of suicide, and she shot her temple used her gun.

There are three reasons why the writer is interested in analyzing this play. Firstly, *Hedda Gabler* was written by Henrik Ibsen, a Norwegian playwright who is known as "The Father of Modern Drama". Secondly, *Hedda Gabler* is one of the Henrik Ibsen's works which is often performed in nineteenth century. Thirdly, *Hedda Gabler* has an interesting sad ending.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to identify the jealousy of Hedda. That is why the writer is interested in understanding the relation based on the individual psychological approach. So, the researcher entitles her research "Jealousy Reflected at Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* play (1890); An Individual Psychological Approach"

The problem statement of this research is how is jealousy reflected in *Hedda Gabler* play (1890) directed by Henrik Ibsen. The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows a) To analyze Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* based the structural elements of the read play b) To analyze the jealousy of the major character by means of individual psychological approach.

There are some researchers who has researched *Hedda Gabler* play. The first study was conducted by Dedi Suhendi the student of Yogyakarta University. Her researched published in 2012 entitled *Hedda's Struggles in Fighting Patriarchal Ideology as Reflected in Ibsen's Hedda Gabler: Radical Feminism*

Analysis. Second study was conducted by Prita Febriana Hapsari (UDINUS, 2012) entitled *Hedda's Depression become a motivated to commit suicide in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. She focused about Hedda's depression that makes her commit suicide. The third was conducted by student of UNESA Sri Ana Widayati, her research published in 2006 entitled *A Study of the Main Character's Self Liberation in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. Fourth is the study conducted Wiwik Suwitlakosono (UNEJ, 2012), entitled *The Causes of Mental Conflict of the Main Female Character in Hedda Gabler by Henrik Ibsen*. The writer explains some factors of mental conflict which happens to Hedda. She explains some causes which make Hedda have mental conflict which ultimately makes her shoot herself. Fifth study was conducted by Lindy Pratiwi (UNSOED, 2012) entitled *An Analysis of Politeness in the Imperative Utterances in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. The sixth is a research that was conducted by Fatamawati (UNEJ, 2014) *Envy and Self – interest of the Major Character in Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. Hedda has envy of other, she also refers to focus on the needs or her desires (interests) to herself, and this is called self interest. The seventh is entitled *A Study on Main Female Character's Conflicts in Relation with the Plot in Hedda Gabler*, this thesis was conducted by Erly Wahyuni (UNEJ, 2014). The writer focused Hedda's conflicts dealing with the plot in Hedda Gabler play. The eight is study about *Excercising Power In Ibsen's Hedda Gabler : Symbols And Metaphorse*, this thesis was conducted by Mateus Yumarnamto (Universitas Widya Mandala Surabaya, 2008). This research explained about the power struggle among the character in *Hedda Gabler* play. The ninth is entitled *Mental Depression as One of the Elements of Tragedy in Hedda Gabler*, written by Hadi Nasser PF (UNEJ, 2014). He focused on mental depression which is one of elements of tragedy that happened in *Hedda Gabler* Play. Hedda had many problems in her life that made her mental depression. She chose to kill herself by using her gun, because she was confused to resolve her problems. Last study was conducted by Ellen (BINUS, 2008) entitled *Typical Personalities of Three*

Female Characters in Hedda Gabler, Rosmersholm, and a Doll's House written by Henrik Ibsen. In this research the writer analyzed about similarities of characteristic between three women in three different dramas, entitled *Hedda Gabler, Rosmersholm, and a Doll's House*, all of these dramas are written by Henrik Ibsen. The writer focuses about typical personalities of the three women; their names are Hedda, Nora, and Rebecca.

In this research, the researchers above are different with the writer because the approach is different. The writer here wants to conduct a study on *Hedda Gabler* play based on Individual Psychological Approach. The writer focuses on the reflection of the jealousy in *Hedda Gabler* play.

B. Research Method

In this research, the writer analyzes Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* play (1890). There are five elements that should be taken into account in this research. Types of Research, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative is a type of research which result the descriptive data in the form of observation people or behavior. The object of the study is *Hedda Gabler* play by Henrik Ibsen which is published in 1890. It is analyzed by using an individual psychological approach. There are two types of data namely primary data and secondary; (a) the primary data sources of this study are *Hedda Gabler (1890)* play written by Henrik Ibsen. The data involve dialogues, characters, action, and the whole narrations, which are relevant to the subject matter of this research (b) secondary data is the supporting data taken from other sources such as essay, articles, biography of Henrik Ibsen, internet and other relevant information. In conducting the study, the writer uses the technique in collecting the data as follows: (a) watching the play repeatedly (b) taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data (c)underlying the important dialogues, action, and narration which are related to the study (d)arranging the data into several part based on its classification (e)selecting the data by rejecting

the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the study (f) drawing the conclusion of the analysis that has already done in the former chapter and formulating its pedagogical suggestion.

In technique of the data analysis, the writer employs descriptive qualitative analysis of content. The steps of technique of the data analysis are compiled as follows: (a) analyzing the structural elements of the novel. Focus will be paid on the structural analyze of the play. (b) trying to decide the individual psychological analysis of the literary work. Focus will be paid on the meaning of jealousy (c) making discussion of the finding (d) making conclusion.

C. Finding and Discussion

Hedda Gabler has some major characters, they are Hedda Gabler, Jorgen Tesman, Eilert Lovborg, and Elvsted. Hedda Gabler is the main character in this play, she is the daughter of General Gabler. Her age is twenty-years old. Physically, Her face and figure show refinement and distinction. Her complexion is pale and opaque. Her steel-grey eyes express a cold, unruffled repose. Her hair is of an agreeable brown, but not particularly abundant. In early act shows that Hedda is person who does not appreciate other and rude woman. Her husband is Jorgen Tesman, he is historical researcher. He is a middle-sized, young-looking man of thirty-three, rather stout, with a round, open, cheerful face, fair hair and beard. Jorgen Tesman is unsophisticated and diligent man. He is always busy with his research. For six months, when he had honeymoon with Hedda, he spent his time to research a history for his book. Eilert Lovborg was a friend of Jorgen Tesman. Eilert Lovborg is also the writer like Jorgen Tesman, but he is the hard competitor for Jorgen Tesman in academic. Lovborg is thirty-three years old, but did not like Jorgen Tesman who has a young face; he has an older face and looks tired. His body is so thin and tall. Lovborg is creative person, he published one book and he rewrites the continuation from his first book that contains about future. Elvsted is Hedda's friend, she is very afraid with Hedda, because she

always rude with her. Elvsted is a woman of fragile figure, with pretty, soft features. Her eyes are light blue, large, round, and somewhat prominent, with a startled, inquiring expression. Her hair is remarkably light, almost flaxen, and unusually abundant and wavy. She is a caring and kindhearted woman. Her concern showed when she knows that Lovborg was back to town alone, she immediately went to the city to seek him. Elvsted so worried about a many temptation that occurred in the town that can influence Lovborg.

The minor characters in this play are Miss Juliana, Brack, and Berta. Miss Juliana Tesman is Jorgen's aunt, after Tesman's parent died she raised her. Miss Tesman is sixty-five years old, she is comely and pleasant woman. She is a patient woman, she always patient when she met Hedda who was always being rude and using high tone when talking to him, she also loving person, especially with her nephew, Jorgen Tesman. Brack is judge, his age was forty-five years old. His face is roundish with an aristocratic profile. His hair is short, still almost black, and carefully dressed. His eyebrows thick. His moustaches are also thick, with short-cut ends. He uses an eye-glass. Judge Brack was crafty person. He was someone who knew everything that happened in the town, including the Lovborg death. He utilized this case to threaten Hedda, because he knew that Hedda's gun was found in Lovborg's pocket when he died. Berta was the servant of Jorgen Tesman and Hedda. She was a middle - aged woman who looked plain and rather countrified.

She was so loyal to serve in Tesman's family. She took care of Jorgen Tesman since childhood and after Jorgen Tesman married, she still served with him.

The author of this play does not indicate the year, but in every act the author describe the timing and the situation. In act I, the story begins in the morning when Miss Juliana Tesman visited in Jorgen Tesman's villa after Tesman and Hedda were back from their honeymoon trip. In act 2, the story happen the afternoon, in this act the setting of time occurs when Hedda looked down in the garden and Brack came with sneaking from back way. In act 3 the

story begin in the morning when Mrs. Elvsted woke up from her sleep and surprised that Lovborg did not come from party since at the night whereas the day already morning. In act 4, the setting of time occurs in the evening, the author describes the timing in narration form.

The setting place of the story is only in *Secretary Falk's* villa or Jorgen Tesman's villa, in the west end of Christiania. There are three rooms of Jorgen Tesman's villa that were used to take several scenes, there are in the drawing room, inner room, and drawing room.

The plot in *Hedda Gabler* play is traditional plot. It is divided into four that are, exposition, complication, climax, and resolution. The exposition of the story the author begin introduces some characters and the early story tells about Hedda and Jorgen were back from their honeymoon trip then Aunt Julia visited them in Jorgen Tesman's and Hedda's villa, because she wanted to know about their honeymoon. Complication is the conflict of the story, the conflict of the story begin when Lovborg began drinking again, he was drunk when he partied in Brack' house. After the party finished, he was back to home, but in the way home, he did not realize that his manuscript was fell. The climax of this play occurs when Hedda burned Lovborg's manuscript in fireplace. The resolution occurs in drawing rooms when Jorgen Tesman and Mrs. Elvsted reconstruct Lovborg's manuscript using Elvsted's notes that ever she made with Lovborg. At that moment, Hedda get into the inner room and closed the curtains. She plays wild dance music on her piano and then she shot herself using her gun.

The theme of *Hedda Gabler* is "individual conflict can influence other people". It means individual conflict not only influences with herself, but also can influence with other that make other people live shattered. There is some style that found in this play, they are grammatical structure, sentence construction, diction, figurative language, and symbol. From the data and explanation above, it can be concluded that the structural elements of *Hedda*

Gabler by Henrik Ibsen consisting character and characterization, setting, plot, theme and style that are arranged in coherence and related to each other.

Individual psychology is a science that attempts to understand the experience and behavior of each person as an organized entity (Adler in Ryckman, 1985:95). Individual Psychological divided into six parts, which are fictional finalism, striving for superiority, inferiority feeling, social interest, style of life, and creative power. In this play, the researcher uses individual psychological approach to analyze Hedda Gabler as the main character.

Adler's concept of fictional finalism is the idea that human behavior is directed toward a future goal of its own making. In *Hedda Gabler* play, the researcher finds some fictional finalism. There are three fictional finalism of Hedda in *Hedda Gabler* play. Hedda's first fictional finalism occurs when she took conversation with Brack in Tesman's villa, Hedda told about her life, that she felt bored when she had honeymoon with her husband, Tesman. She also felt unhappy with her marriage, because she did not love him. Hedda married her, because as historical research Tesman had high social status, so Hedda wanted to raise her social status by marrying him. Hedda's second fictional finalism occurs when Tesman, Brack, and Lovborg would party together. Lovborg leaved Elvsted in Tesman's villa, he told to Hedda if he would fetch Elvsted after the party finished. Whereas, Hedda did not like with Elvsted, so to get a good image from Lovborg, she accepted it. Third, fictional finalism of Hedda occurs when Hedda gave her gun to Lovborg. Hedda felt jealous, because Lovborg was cleverer than her husband. Hedda's last fictional finalism occurs when Hedda wanted Lovborg drink punch and he did it although Elvsted tried to stop it, but Hedda made Lovborg lost his conviction, whereas Lovborg left his bad habit as alcoholism.

The one pushing behind the each individual activity is the striving for success or superiority (Feist, 1985 : 68). There are three strivings for superiority that the researcher finds in *Hedda Gabler* play. First striving for superiority of Hedda occurs when Hedda and Elvsted conversed together. Elvsted told to

Hedda if she was very afraid with her, because when they schooled Hedda always pulled and said if she would burn Elvsted's hair. Hedda felt jealous with a beautiful hair that Elvsted had. Second's Hedda striving for superiority when Hedda played her gun in living room, but suddenly Brack came from back way Tesman's villa. Hedda was surprised and then she shot aimed at Brack. Then, Brack neared to avoid Hedda's shooting. Hedda's last striving for superiority occurs when Hedda offered Elvsted to drink a tea, but Elvsted wanted to back home so she rejected Hedda's offer, but Hedda forbade her to go. Then she pulled Elvsted and forced her to come in the middle doorway.

Inferiority feeling refers to the person who feels inferior because some factors of lackness in their life. The researcher finds two inferiority feeling, Hedda's first inferiority feeling shows when Brack knew about Hedda's gun that was found in the Lovborg's pocket when he died and Brack told it to Hedda. He utilized that information to threaten Hedda and it made Hedda in his power. Hedda felt confused with that situation, she cannot did anything for Brack's threat. Hedda's last inferiority feeling shows when Hedda has some problem in her life. Her live in Brack's power and also her husband chose to reconstruct Lovborg's manuscript with the girl that she hated, Elvsted. So, to solve her problems, she chose to suicide herself used her gun, because she felt frustration with her problem life.

Social interest refers to the nature of humans who are always involved in the relationship with other people in order to achieve their goal. There are two social interest that researcher finds in *Hedda Gabler* play. Hedda's first social interest occurs when Elvsted visited Tesman's villa and she wanted Tesman to write a letter for Lovborg. When Tesman was writing a letter in the inner room, Hedda and Elvsted conversed together in the living room. Elvsted told about her marriage, but in middle conversation Hedda asked about Lovborg. Then, they talked about him. Hedda's last social interest occurs when Hedda told about her

marriage to Brack. She told about her unhappiness after she married with Tesman.

The researcher finds three styles of life of Hedda. Hedda's first style of life can be seen in Hedda's wishes to live in expensive villa, *Secretary Falks's villa*. These desires come true after she was married with Tesman, but she can live in *Secretary Falks's villa* after Brack helped them, not only that, Aunt Julie also helped them by using her life assurance as collateral their villa. Hedda's second style of life occurs when Aunt Julie visited Tesman's villa and she put down her new bonnet in chair. After Hedda woke up from her sleep she met Aunt Julie. A few later after they conversed together, Hedda realized there was Aunt Julie's bonnet in her chair and she said that bonnet was old and she thinks the Berta's bonnet. Hedda's third style of life occurs when Hedda and Tesman showed their picture to Lovborg. She showed some her picture when she had honeymoon with her husband, Jorgen Tesman. She also told about the places that their visited. They visited some places, such as Tyrol, Val d'Ampezzo, and Dolomites. Hedda's last style of life occurs when she offered Lovborg and Thea a glass cold punch. It shows that Hedda always drank cold punch when she felt frustration with some problems that she had.

According to Adler as quoted by Hjelle and Ziegler (1992: 150) creative power means the influences of heredity any environments toward a person in overcoming the problem of live. The researcher finds some creative self of Hedda Gabler. At least there are two creative self of Hedda. Hedda's first creative self occurs when Hedda burnt Lovborg's manuscript. Hedda did that, because she felt jealous with Lovborg, she felt Lovborg cleverer than her husband, Jorgen Tesman. Lovborg wrote her manuscript with Elvsted. So the other purposes she burn Lovborg's manuscript because she wanted the relationship between Elvsted and Lovborg was dissolved. Hedda's second creative self can be seen in the ending of play. Hedda had many problems with the people around her. So, she chose to suicide herself by using her gun.

D. Conclusion

After analyzing the story of Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*, the writer will conclude the individual psychological aspects that influence the major character. The aspects consist of fictional finalism, striving for superiority, inferiority feeling, style of life, social interest, and creative self.

In Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*, the major character is cold woman, namely Hedda Gabler. She is the daughter of general Gabler, but after her father died, she was married with Jorgen Tesman. One of her fictional finalism are she wanted raise her high social status, so, to get it, she married with the historical researcher, Jorgen Tesman. After she married with him, Hedda's life of style does not change, it shows when she wants to live in expensive villa, *Secretary falks's villa*.

As a daughter of general, she has a gun that makes her feel powerful. Through her striving for superiority, she uses her gun to shot Brack that came from back way of her villa. Although she is a powerful woman, she also has many problems in her life that make him weak, it occurs when Brack threaten her and Hedda cannot do anything. Then, Hedda feels jealous with Elvsted, because she can make Lovborg better, beside that she also helped Lovborg to write a book. Hedda did not want Lovborg to be a rival of her husband in academic, so she chooses to burn Lovborg's manuscript. But after she did it, many problems that occur in her life, especially with people around her. It makes Hedda frustration and finally she performed her creative power, that is, she was suicide herself using her gun.

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